CITY SPECIALS.

A Golden Opportunity Do Not Miss It. We effer son a fine line of French d'aperial 50 cents on the dollar. These goon we consigned to us to be sold regardless of co. the W. H. Hottarros & Co.,

Tile and 1939 F street northwest.

Rudden's Popular Installment Houses To commence your New Year properly smont the first things you should do it to put your hemse in order, and the place to buy your luminare to save money and rounder is dolin Rudden's Popular Installment Houses at 25 and 500 Seventh street merhanes. There is no article of bousehold goods but what can be found at these double stores at the lowest cash prices on the installment plan. A small cash payment and the balance to sait the purchaser—in other words, state your own terms and they will be compiled with.

A Golden Opportunity Do Not Miss It. We offer you a fine line of French drapertee at 30 cents on the dultar. These goods were consigned to us to be seld regardless of cost. W. H. Houstwoy & Co., 1255 and 1250 F street northwest.

#### TABLEAUX FROM FAIRYLAND.

An Interesting Exhibition for the Benefit of a Church.

"Once Upon a Time," a fairy tableau, was presented at the Masonic Temple last night for the benefit of the Young People's Union of the Church of Our Father. The entertainment proved to be very pleasant and enjoyable, and the customing was very fine. Three of the tableaux, representing stories so dear to childish memory, were "Beauty and the Beast," "Little Red Edding Hood" and "Sleeping Beauty." The opening part represented "Once Upon a Time." Grandon, impersonated by Miss Helen B. Matthews, was reading the fairy tales to the children clustered absurber. The children were Mattie Follen, Josie Gould, Frank Wright, Charlie Gould and others. The cast of "Beauty and the Beast" was as follows: Magician, Archie Upperman, Beast, Charles Merrill, Attendant, Wiffred Vanderhoef and George Terry; Father, D. E. Brewer, Beauty, Marion Dimmick; Sisters, Lora Vanderhoef and Miss Webb; Good Fairy, Rena Jordan.

Six scenes told the story of "Little Red Edding Hood," with the following cast. People's Union of the Church of Our

Red Riding Hood, Mattie Follen; Mother

Red Riding Hond, Mattie Follen, Mother, Carrie Jordan, Grandinother, Ada Stone, Wolf, Archie Upperman, Little Green Huntaman, George Newton.

"The Sleeping Beauty" was very elaborate, and had the following cast:

King, George Bushee, Queen, Mrs. Sadie Leonard, Fairies, Bertie Knotts, Josie Gould, Fay Kent, Rena Jordan, Grace Newton, Marie Plant, Emma Heinrichs, Clare Mason, Dalsy Gibbs, Mariam Stoddart, Nona Donn: Wicked Fairy and Spinner, Ida Curry, Godnother, Elizabeth Hills, Prince, George Terry: Priest, R. N. McKee; Sleeping Beauty, Sadie Holmes, Guards, Dette Matthews and Wilfred Vanderhoef, Henters, George Newton and Paul Newton, May Pushaw, Alice Chandler, Hattle Cheeney, Carrie Jordan and Emma Curry, Pages, Mel. Merrill, Fay Temple and Ernest Swyze.

At to-night's performance the stories will be "The White Cat," "Blue Beard," and "Snow Drop."

OFFENDERS AGAINST THE LAW. They Plead Guilty and are Sentenced

The formation of juries was completed this morning in the Criminal Court. James Pierce, James Semple, George Mc-

Avoy, George L. Younger, James Hundley, James E. Collins and Isaac Gottenberg were accepted and a number of others ex-

lseac Smith, a colored man, was brought up for trial on the charge of embezzling a barrel of potatoes and a lot of fruit from Emmanuel Peach on June 28 list. He had no lawyer and Mr. G. K. French was designated to act as comsol for him. Smith, however, decided to plead guilty and was sentenced to two years and three months at the Albany Penitentiary and to pay a fine of \$20.

Charles Kenxig, a white man charged with violating the policy law, withdrew a picu of not guilty and entered a plea of guilty. His counsel, A. B. Williams, stated that the prisoner was a very sick man and has been confined in the hospital for some time, and asked that he be given as light sentence as possible.

Judge Hagmer said that it was in favor of the defendant that he had not come into court like many others charged with

Sentence will probably be suspended on account of the defendant's health.

### ROBBED HIS EMPLOYER.

Told a Lie in Court and was Sent to

William Smallwood, a young colored man, was before Judge Miller this morning. He has for some time been eming. He has for some time been employed at Standiford's drug store, corner of Tenth and E streets, and recently the proprietor has been missing money from the cash drawer. Last Friday Mr. Standiford began placing marked bills in the till, and since that time Smallwood's stealings have averaged \$2 a day.

The boy told the Court that the job waput up on him by the policemen at the station-house by slipping a marked bill in his pocket.

"But for such a lie as that you might have got off easier," remarked the Judge, as he sentenced him to sixty days in jall.

Berkeley is pure.

A Retter Subject for a Hospital Than a Jonah Adams was ushered in the dock in the Police Court this morning with a suit several inches long on top of his head

ent several inches long on top of his head and the blood streaming down his face.

"Why bm't this man in the hospital instead of here?" asked the Jusige.

Officer Boyd replied: "I found the man at the corner of Third and L streets last night and he was in the condition you see him. He said that he had been assaulted by some one and I took him to the Homseopathic Hospital to have his wounds dressed. An hour later I found him drunk in the O-street alley and locked him up." him up."
Judge Miller ordered Adams sent to the
Emergency Hospital.

Berkeley pure rye whisky.

Lost the End of His Nose. Yesterday afternoon Isaac Bragg, aged 70 years, and Santee Johnson, aged 10, had a lively fight on Ohio avenue, between a lively fight on Ohlo avenue, between Thirteen, and a -half and Fourteenth streets, which attracted a large crowd of the denizons of the neighborhood. During the alternation Bragg had the end of his nose completely cut off, and it had to be sewed on again by Dr. Middleton at the Emergency Hospital.

Bragg is a quarrelsoine man and he carries numerous scars that he has received in fights. Both Bragg and Johnson were locked up at the First precinct, charged with an affray.

Death of an Aged Clerk. Samuel L. King of the Postoffice De-partment died yesterday at his residence partment died yestenday at his residence, 1209 I street northwest, and 160 years. Mr. King was for thirty-two years a clerk in the Postoffice Department, and at the time of his death was in the office of the Second Assistant. Postmaster-General. He had been suffering with Bright's disease for some time and was taken ill last Sunday. He leaves a widow but no children. Funeral services will be held at the house on Thursday afternoon, and on Friday merning the remains will be taken to Philadelphia for interment.

\$4 per gallon, \$1 per quart, 50c. a pint.

Free Stereopticon Lecture. Tr. Lafayette C. Loomis will deliver a free lecture, illustrated by stereopticon this evening at 8 o'clock at All Souls Church, corner of Fourteenth and L streets northwest, his subject being "Saun-terings in Italy." A number of interest-ing yiews have been prepared for the oc-tasion. This is the second of a course of free lectures given by the parish.

Tharp, 818 F street north west.

LOCAL TALKS.

What Persons, Prominent and Otherwise, Find to Interest Them. Smith Townshend-The general realt of Washington is better now than t has been at the same season for several The Health Department is in a

it has teen it the same season for several years. The Health Tepartment is in a better position since the new law went into effect than it was before, when it is mes to obtaining actual information as a diseases of a contagious nature. Under the law the doctors are required to further the perstruent a report of all contagious diseases that they are called upon to treat, whereas under the old law they only had to report the dearlis.

For example, look at to-day's report furni had the office in regard to diphtheria. It shows that there are only six cases, and they are scattered about between Anacostia, Georgetown and the city projer, thus ladicating that there is no epiderite of this dread disease, as has been reported. There are a few cases of scatlatina of a very mild type, but not as many as there are in several neighboring cities of a much maller population.

We propose to carry out the new law as theroughly as possible. The Curric isolay had an account of one case in regard to the removal of cards of warning from houses and others of a similar nature will follow. After an example has been made of a few doctors and undertakers, they will come to the corelasion that the law is not mere child's play. I am in hopes that the appropriation asked for, with which to increase the force in the Health Department, will be acted upon favorably by Cengress.

I have stated the exact objects for which

Department, will be acted upon favorably by Congress.

I have stated the exact objects for which it has been made to the committees, and although they have not yet reported they considered the smount asked for reasonable and necessary. If it is granted I am satisfied that the Department will be capable of crushing out any epidemic that we may have to contend with.

Dr. Lawrence—I still think with much amusement of the way the McKinley bill forced up the prices of luxuries, such as colognes and things of that ilk, when the fact of the matter was that much of the stuff had been imported long before (maybe a year or so) the MiKinley bill went into operation. I tell you that the humorists have not exaggerated the sharp practices which some of the wholesalers and many of the retailers resorted to in raising the prices of their commodities to correspond with the increased duty. The more honest retailers were entirely powerless, as they were obliged to pay the advanced wholesale, rates, and to protect themselves had to increase the prices on articles which were obviously old and stale. The most of this has blown over now, however, and the exhorbitant prices of the smaller luxuries which go with the drug business will gradually lower.

D. N. Walford—There has been considerable controversy lately as to the relative merits of magnetic and anti-magnetic watches, and it is amusing to notice to what an extent it, is being carried. The manufacturers of the magnetic watch yo so far as to say that electricity in medical treatment, electric brakes, electric lights on cars and public streets, etc., are destructive to the time-keeping qualities of a watch, while on the other hand the makers of the anti-magnetic watches repudiate all such ideas. They say that railroad men go right along with their wathes full of magnetism, and run the trains without a bitch or an accident, and men work right beside dynamos without any trouble.

I have had a magnetic watch for some time and have held it against the dynamo in the Central Bank Buildi

I have had a magnetic watch for some time and have held it against the dynamo in the Central Bank Building without having the time affected in the least. I would not want to centure that far with a vaduable non-magnetic time piece. At the same time I know from the number of my sales that the magnetic watches are not in so much demand as they were. Anti-magnetic shields are being used by many of the leading manufacturers and dealers instead. Everybody, however, who owns a good watch, whether it he magnetic or anti-magnetic, knows that it was not made to drive usils with, to drop in a pail of hot water, to lay on a red hot stove or put in the armature of a dynamo. A W. & G. Car Conductor—Spotters! No.

charles Kenzig, a white man charged with violating the policy law, withdrew a pice of not guilty and entered a plea of guilty. His counsel, A. B. Williams, stated that the prisoner was a very sick man and has been confined in the hospital for some time, and asked that he begiven as light sentence as possible.

Judge Hagner said that it was in favor of the defendant that he had not come into court like many others charged with a similar offense and foresworn himself, it was not intended, however, that the Central should license policy-writers by merely fining them, and therefore he would sentence Kenzig to pay a fine of \$20 and undergo two months imprisonment in juil.

Sentence will probably be suspended on been made. In the fall and spring more con-ductors are discharged than at any other time, and it is supposed that more spot-ters are employed at that time. But what good are spotters anyway? The passen-gers are spotters enough. I have often noticed respectable people, whom I know are all right, keeping tally of the number of fares.

of fares.

There is no great temptation for a conductor to steal. The amounts taken would be very small, and I think it's human nature to make a big steal when you want to steal. As I said before, no conductor has been discharged and openly accused of stealing. Why? Simply because it would be impossible to prove anything against him. Did you ever hear of such a case in any court? The best spotter in the world couldn't swear to a conductor putting fares into his own pecket.

couldn't swear to a conductor putting fares into his own pocket.

The cable cars must break up the spotting system, for I don't see how one man can keep watch over two cars, and two spotters would be unable to do anything, for you know people are continually going from one car to the other. I think that the idea of the spotter with a system of counting fares and a conductor on the constant watch for him is more in the people's mind than anywhere else. Nobody knows anything about that profession except the members themselves and their employers, and if we knew anything about them I don't see what use they would be. For my part, I don't care how many spotters are on the car, only I loope nobody will spot me smoking this cigar. Oh, yes, it's against the rules, but I can't do without my puff.

Truth About the Opera. The Tribune publishes a skit about opea-goers here, which contains this dialogue, supposed to occur after the first

act:

Mrs. C. (in the tone of one who knows it all)—What an advance there has been in musical taste! A few years ago in the old Academy we applauded the fingles of Italian opera; and here to-night we listen to one of Vogner's masterpices—Missy (in a horrifled whisper)—For heaven's sake, mamma, what are you saying? Vogner didn't write "The Huguenots."

Mrs. C. (conscious that the two German gentlemen in front are softly laughing)—That is, of course, we might listen to one of Vogner's masterpices, and drink in all its subtle beauty, if it happened to be given.

its subtle beauty, if it happened to be given.

Miss T. (rapturously)—Oh, I do think Vogner is just too lovely for anything! Mamma thinks he is too noisy, and tays that as a matter of enjoyment she would prefer to hear the college boys yell at a football game, because their yells mean something. But manna is horridly old-fashioned, you know; and besides, music always gives her a headache. The doctor says her nervo-centres are anti-melodic, or something. Are you enjoying the onera, Mr. Chelsea?

John—To tell you the cold truth, Miss Tiddledwinks, I like the double quartet in the "Old Hemestead" much better.

Mrs. C.—John, I am surprised at you.

John (defiantly)—That's all right, Maria, but you know I never did ike this operabusiness, where they take three hours to tell a story you don't care a button to hear, in a language you don't unlerstand.

Mrs. C.—You dear old goose, we go to

in a language you don't understand.

Mrs. C.—You dear old goose, we go to
the opera because it is a society function.

John—Well, if the actors talked United
States and the band played Annie Laurie,
couldn't you have your society function
just as well?

Missy—Ob, papa, you are so funny.
(Whispering) Don't make a fool of yourself.

It is great fun teaching a pretty girl to skate, and the more successful the teacher is the longer she is in getting to be ex-pert.—Somerville Journal.

Trobsers marked down to \$2.99. Else nan Bros., Seventh and E streets.

IN MEMORY OF ALMA MATER.

Dartmouth Men Have an Enjoyable Hanquet at Willard's.
In the tea room of Willard's Hotel the sixteenth annual meeting and banquet of the Washington Association of the

Alumni of Dartmonth College took Alimin of Partitional Conege took place last night.

Hefore assembling in the banquet hall a business meeting was held and the following officers were elected: Président, Philip Walker; secretary and treasurer, Alfred A. Wheat; vice-presidents, Francis R. Lane and Arthur P. Greeley; historian, E. G. Kimball, and chorister, Charles S. Clark.

President Bartlett of Dartmouth was present hartest of Dartmouth was present, and when he arose to speak re-ceived a perfect ovation, the college yell being given in tones sufficient to alarm the Sioux chiefs now in the city. His ad-iress was a masterly one and he was fre-quently applauded. The other toasts

were:

"Our Sister Colleges," by Hon. Edwin Willetts, "Our Association," by Dr. E. G. Kimball, "Scientific Training as an Influence in Changing the Character of the Older Colleges," by Professor J. R. Eastman; Darimouth's Influence on Public Affairs," by Hon. Nelson Dingley, Jr. Impromptu remarks were also made, in response to calls, by General R. D. Mussey, Hon. William E. Chandler, Mr. Luther B. Little of the St. Paul Piener Press.

A TERRIBLE TOMCAT.

Me Commits a Vicious and Unprovoked Assault Upon a Woman. From the New York Times, 2st. Mrs. Annie Wilson, a washerwoman, 45 years old, living at 2707 Third avenue. had a novel and exciting encounter with a fierce temeat while in the apartments of William Renner, 18 East. One Hundred and Eleventh street, yesterday afternoon. The assailant tomeat, a monster in size, has a record for viciousness. Mr. Renner got him from a Mr. Purdy, who parted with him after he had viciously attacked and bitten one of the children of his family.

and bitten one of the children of his family.

Since "Tom," for so he was called, has been with the Renner family he has bitten Mrs. Renner and other members of the household, but Mrs. Renner was loth to part with him, and has continued to keep him in her house. "Tom" has had a great antipathy to Mrs. Wilson, and has several times attacked her, but up to yesterday the woman has always succeeded in beating him off.

At about 1 o'clock yesterday, while Mrs. Wilson was crossing the kitchen floor with her arms full of wet clothes, the cat suddenly sprang upon her, with one leap

with her arms full of wet clothes, the cat suddenly sprang upon her, with one leap he fastened himself upon her right upper arm, which was bare almost to the shoulder, and fastened his teeth and claws. The woman dropped the clothes on the floor and attempted to heat off the cat, but to no purpose.

The poor woman, almost beyond herself with pain and fear, screamed for help. Mrs. Henner came to her assistance and the two women made a combined attack upon "Tom." Mrs. Renner beat him with books and sticks, but he would not let go. Then she stabbed him with a pair of scissors and that made "Tom" release his hold. With a groan he dropped to the floor and slunk away into a closet adjoining the kitchen.

Mrs. Renner shu the door on him and kept him a prisoner there until Patroiman

Mrs. Renner shut the door on him and kept him a prisoner there until Patroiman Alfred J. Reid of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth street police station arrived. Mrs. Renner wanted the cat killed at once and the policeman struck him on the head with his club and stunned him. Then he carried the stunned animal out into the street and shot him.

stunned animal out into the street and shet him.

Mrs. Wilson's arm was a terrible sight. The cat had torn the flesh away in patches, and the wounds began to inflame at once. The policeman took the woman to Barnes' drug store at One Hundred and Tenth street and Madison avenue, where the druggist dressed the wounds and bandaged the arm. Then Mrs. Wilson, quite unnerved by her experience and suffering intense pain, went to her home.

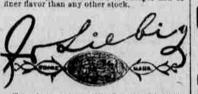
She—Think of it! A Boston girl reading an essay on Bismarck. Did she think him a man of blood and iron?

H.—I suppose so. She alluded to him frequently as the chalybeate chancellar.—
Detroit Free Press.

Tronsers marked down to \$3.6). Eiseman Bros., Seventh and E streets.

EXTRACT OF BEEF,

For Beef Tea, Soups, Made Dishes, Saucos (Game, Fish, &c.), Asple or Meat Jelly. Keeps for any length of time, and is cheaper and of finer flavor than any other stock.



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FOR ONE DIME A YARD. Fine India Linen Book Fold, the price will be 12% cents. FOR ONE DIME A YARD.

1 case of the Gonuine Russian Crash. You can get the same, as a general thing, for 15 cents. FOR ONE DIME A YARD. Combination Costume Cloth, the pret-

tlest wash goods out this season for the price. 12% cents will be the mark later on.

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HEAVY-WEIGHT Suits and Overcoats, has a full line of Shirts

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All \$8, \$10, \$12 Suits and
Overcoats reduced to \$4.00.

All \$15, \$18, \$20 Suits and Overcoats reduced to \$8.00. All \$22, \$25, \$30 Suits and Overcoats reduced to 12.50. All \$3, \$4, \$5 Pants reduced to \$1.75. All \$7, \$8, \$10 Pants reduced to \$5.

and Overcoats Down to Half Price. Remember, CLEARING SALE.

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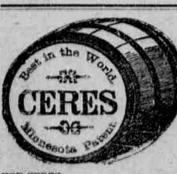
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FLOUR And you will always have beautiful Bread, Rolls and Biscuits. lesale Depot, Corner First Street and Indiana Avenue. WM. M. GALT & CO.



THE VISITORS' GUIDE.

THE GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS.

Washington is fast becoming the most attractive city of the country. As the capital of the Nation it presents more objects of interest to the visitor than any other on the continent, and a brief directory of its prominent points will be of service to the vast number of persons who annually resort to the political metropolis. For it is estimated that over three hundred thousand strangers pay a visit every year to this city to benefit that varied objects of interest which so thickly stud, the historic "Ten Miles Square"

The System of Numbering Houses.

Numbers are displayed over the entrances to all houses, and the decimal system, as adopted in Philadelphia, is used—one hundred numbers being allotted to each square or block—commencing at First street west, vunning west, First street east, running cast, A street north running oorth, and A street south running south. The odd numbers are always on the right-hand alde going from the Capitol, and the even numbers on the init hand side, The city is divided into four quarters or sections, northeast and northwest, southeast and southwest, the streets being designated accordingly; those running north and south numerically, and those running east and weat by the letters of the slophabet, the dividing lines being North and SouthCapitol streets, running on a line due north and south from the Capitol, and East Capitol street, and the continuation on the same west of the Capitol, running due east and west. The System of Numbering Houses.

The Capitol.

on the same west of the Capitol, running due cast and west.

The Capitol.

This great building is the central point of the original District, and is the largest edifice in the country. Its centre marks the Meredian of Washington. The middle portion, immediately under the dome, is the part first built. It was partially destroyed by the British in 1814, but was completely restored by 1827. It incluses the "crynt"—where the remains of Washington were intended to be placed, the Library, the Rotunda, the old Representatives Hall, now the dailory of Statuary, and the old Senare Chamber, now the Supreme Court-room. In the first-story, is now occupied by the Law Branch of the Library. The corner-stone of the Capitol extension—the north and south wings—was laid July 4, 1851, Daniel Webster delivering the oration of the occasion from the balcony of the Library. The south wing contains the House of Representatives and the north wing the Senate Chamber. The Rotunda is distinguished for its historic paintings, for the famous bronze doors, with their alto reliefs, and for Brumidi's frescoings. In the Hall of Statuary are the natural pictures in Potomas marble, representatives the statural pictures in Potomas marble, representatives the statural pictures in Potomas marble, representatives the statural pictures to the top of the dome begins its winding way. From the little rotunds, immediately north of the great rotunds, the statures to the top of the come, or as far as the visitor can ascend, the view of the surrounding country is magnificent. The Capitol grounds, which formerly were homely and formal in appearance, have been transformed into a beautiful park and are now most exquisitely beautiful. The cast base of the Caritol is 89½ feet above low them the apex of the Washington Monument, which is immediately west. The beautiful store of the Grounds and Monument, which the immediately west. The building in the world and in any respects the costilest and handsomest. It is the most base for the west portion at night, when the

The White House

From the west baleony of the Capitol, looking down Pennsylvania avenue, the White Bouse is seen rearing its smowy-hued walls above the dense mass of foliage that embowers it like a girantic calla lily springing up amid its enfolding green blades. Were it not nor the parily intervening Treusury building the view of the White House from the Capitol would be full and complete The White House is the center of "Down-town," it is beautifully located, the view from the south windows covering the whole southern from the first is beautifully located, the view from the south windows covering the whole southern from the first is beautifully located, the view from the north up Sixteenth street weak exhibits the best part of the Northwest section to the gaze. The White House is a copy of the plaine of the Duke of Leinster at Dublin, with the addition of a large porch on the north front, which was added during Andrew Jackson's administration. The reservation in which it slands embraces nearly \$1 nores. The main entrance is on the north, renched by the Pennsylvania avenue cars. It is two stories histone the north is built of with free sections 170 feet long by \$6 wide. It contains on the first floor the famous Green, fled, Blue and East rooms, the State Dibling Room and the 170 feet long by 80 wide. It contains on the first floor the famous Green, flod, fline and East rooms, the State Diplug Room and the great conservatories. The Blue Room is the President's official recention room and the drawing room of the ladies of his family. The East Room, originally designed for a banquet hall, and so used as isstea as 1837, and is the latter part of the century used as a drying room for clothes by Mrs. Prosident Adams, is the largest and most noted room in the building. It is 22 feet high, 80 feet long and 40 feet wide. It is open to visitors everday except Sundays. Unstairs are the Cabinet room, the nivate offices, the President's office, the library and family apartments. All these rooms, except the latter, are open to visitors, by special permission, at ultable hours.

Lafayette Square

Due north from the White House is Lafayette Square, the first public reservation in Washington that was improved. It contains the cquestrian statue of Andrew Jackson, by Clark Mills, Many of its trees are old forest monarchs, hundreds of years old. It is in part a specimen of the old formal landscape gerdening so fashionable in Engiand two hundred years ago, a style that was imported into this country. Lafayette Square was, one hundred years ago, part of a graveyard that enclosed the square east on which are situated the Attorney-General's office of the Attorney-General's office of the Attorney-General's office of the Attorney-General's office and Riggs Bank (both in the huilding formerly used as the United States Bank), Commedore Decatur's house, corner Pificenth and a-half and H streets, and the old Club House, near which Philip Barton Key was killed by Daniel K. Sickles. Member of Congress from Now York. The last bodies from this graveyard were not removed until 1819.

St. John's P. E. Church. Lafayette Square

St. John's P. E. Church. St. John's P. E. Church.

St. John's P. E. Church, which has often been called the State Church because more Presidents have worshipped there than at any other, stands at the corner of H and Sixteenth streets. It was built in 1816 and enlarged in 1820. In it have worshipped Presidents Madison, Monroe, John Quincy Adams (though the latter was a Congregationalist) Mortin Van Buren (though the belonged to the Butch Reformed Church) Harrisch, Tyler, Polk, Taylor, Filmore though the latter was a Unitarian, Pierce, Buchanan and Arthur. Presidents Lincoin Johnson and Grant have also attended Divine surevices, althouse not steadily. Its interior reminds one very forcibly of the old, dim English country Episcopal churches.

The Treasury Decaytment

The Treasury Department. The Treasury Department is east of the White House and extends the whole length of The Treasury Department is east of the White Heuse and extends the whole length of the front between Pennsylvania and New York avenues. It is 582 long by 300 feet wide. The central cast portion is built of freestone, rebuilt in 1836-31, while the other parts were commenced in 1855 and built of granite. The Cash Room in this building is a beautiful apartment in the north, wing the entrance to which is from the north porch. The vanits are under the Cash Room and can be seen on a written permit given by the Treasurer of the United States, whose office is in the northeast angle on the first foor. This permit must be shown the cashier, who will detail guides to take the visitor into the great taillion chests of the country. The old State Department used to be on the site occupied by the northeast corner of the Treasury.

War, Navy and State Department.

This ediffice, once named by a Washington lournalist the "Friume Building," occupies the west side of the President's reservation, immediately west of the White House. The State Department occupies the south part, while the War Department occupies the south part, while the War Department occupies the suffice northern half. It is a new and very handsome structure. The most beautiful room in the whole building is conceded to be the library of the State Department, with south front, from whose windows the eye can sweep uninterruptedly down the Polomae to Mount Vernon and far over the Virginia hills. The building is in Italian renaissance. It is 507 feet long and 343 feet wide, Its greatest height is 128 feet, and the flag, floating over the central portion, flaunts in the creeze higher up than any other flag in the city, not excepting those above the Senate and House of Representatives. The cost of the building was five millions of dollars, about three times as much as the Capitol.

Demartment of Justice. War, Navy and State Department.

Immediately north of the Treasury building and just across the street is the Department of Justice. This building was original erected as the Freedman's Bank. The squarin which it is erected is a historic una. Other same street, at the east corner, stand

The Washington Monument, The Washington Monument.

Immediately south of the White Honse stands the Washington Monument, the loftical structure errored by man, and the most imposing obelisk ever constructed. It is 555 feet above its base, which is 42 feet above tide-water. Its corner-stone was laid July 4, 1848, and the ongstone, forming the apex, was piaced in position December 6, 1884. In the rore 181 blocks of inserted stones or copper, gifts from various countries and societies. The total cost will be over \$1,850,000. It is altuated in what will ultimately be a beautiful park.

ful park.

The Naral Observatory.

To the west of the Washington Monument on the highest elevation that borders the north bank of the river, between St. Elizabeth's Heights and Georgetown College, stands the Naval Observatory. The hill on which it stands is famous for having been the camping ground of Washington and Braddeck and the latter's army, when on their march to the fatal field, where the English General full a victim to his self-connell and vanity. Tradition also points out this hill as the declaye battle-ground between the District Indians and the mysterious Susquehannss, This observatory contains the ingrest refracting telescope in the world, next to the new equatorial just built for the Lick Observatory. By its sid that most interesting if not greatest, astronomical discovery of the country was made, the moons of Mars. The centrance to the Observatory is at E and Twenty-third streets northwest. The Herdic cabe go to Twenty-second and G streets.

The Amicultural Department.

The Agricultural Department. This building is situated east of the Monnment, it is inclosed by the most beautiful and glowing liower garden in the country, and the grounds contain the most complete Aiborcium probably is the United States. Attached to this Department are the Experimental Gardens, whose offices are immediately west of the main building. The Belt Line cars go right past the grounds.

The Smithsonsan Institute and National

The Smithsonian Institute and National Museum.

The visitor may obtain considerable ontertainment and instruction by spending several hours in the Smithsonian Institution and National Museum. These are two handsome big buildings, situated in the Immense park lying south of Patrect, between Seventh and Twelfth streets. There is simply a mammoth free museum, owned and operated by the U.S. Government for the collection of everything in nature, science, literature, history and art that is rare, interesting and valuable, and the displaying of them to the public. As one enters the hall of the National Museum the first object of interest is a collection of the personal effects of George Washington, including his clothing, family china and camp utensils. Beyond this stretch row after row of glass show-cases, in which are displayed collections of almost every conceivable articles. The artist will find rare otchings, specimens of the engraver's art in its perfection. The surgeon will see whole cases full of keen and glistening implements of his calling from the smallest and most complex to the largest and simplest. The numismatist may revel in a collection of rare colles, from the freshly coined dollar of the day to the copper cast that bears the stamp of the Gears. The geologist will find himself in a maze of specimens dug from every section of the country. The ethnologist may pore for hours over the models of the Cliff houses and the homes of the Aborigines. The lover of antiquities in general will have an unbounded range of subjects, from the Egyptian nummies, a thousand years old, and relics of Pompeli to the arms and implements of the early aweilers in America. The lover of antiquities in general will have an unbounded range of subjects, from the Egyptian nummies, a thousand years old, and relics of Pompeli for the Asmand Process of manufacture is displayed. In the Smithsonian Building the student of taxiderny will find ease after case of birds, beavts, fish and rectices the eye, and the process of manufacture is di

The Botanical Gardens. The Holanical Gardens.

Passing eastward from the Minseum, over the railroad bridge that spans slight street, and through the oretty park lying between Maine and Missouri avenues, the visitor comes to the extrance on Third street, just south of Pennsylvania avenue, of the Botanical fardens. These interesting grounds are open daily from 0 in the morning to 6 in the evening. They were established fifty years aco. The conservatories are filled with the choicest and rarest foreign plants. Around the gardens are extensive collections of trees and shrubs, in the centre of the laws facing the centre conservatory is the famous Barthold i Fountain that attracted so much si the centre conservatory is the famous tholdi Fountain that attracted so me tention at the Philadelphia Centennial. The Peace Monument.

Just half way across the Avenue from the northeast angle of the Botanical Garden and at the west foot of the Capitol Grounds is the Peace Monument. This was designed by Admiral Porter in honor of the dead soldlers and sallors of the late war. It is of marble and cost, with pedestal and platform, \$41,000. It is proposed to remove this monument to one of the squares on the northwest section.

Retracing our steps we find

The Printing and Engraving Bureau. The great money mill of the Government is located at the corner of Fourteenth and B streets southwest, southeast from the Monument and southwest from the Agricultural Bureau, it is reached by the Belt Line Cars and is opened to visitors every day. Davy Burns' Cottage.

One of the curiosities of Washington is old Davy Burns' (ottage, on Seventeenth street, near the river. It may be reached by the drive south of the President's liones or by the Metropolitan or Avenue line of cars. Next door to it is General Van Ness' once stately mancion, where he brought his bride, Marcia Burns, one of the original helresses of Wash-ington. Corcoran Art Gallery. Corcoran Art Gallery.

The Corcoran Art Gallery is at the corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Seventeenth street, opposite the War, Navy and State Lepartment It is open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Statudays free; on other days (except Sundays) a small admission fee is charged. This gallery, although not to be compared with the great Old World galleries, its nevertheless a very creditable institution for so new a country as the United States. It contains among other original objects Powers' great statue of the "Greek Slave"

The Louis Home. The Louise Home is a beautiful building at the corner of Massachusetts avenue and Fifteenth street, near Scott Circle. It has extensive grounds, beautifully embellished, and is a unique establishment. It is a memorial to the wife and daugners of Mr. W. W. Corcoran, and is interded as a home for ladies of education and birth and refinement, who have been reduced to poyerty from affinence.

The Columbian University The Columbian University.

Coming down Fifteenth street from the Louise Home, at the corner of Witteenth and H streets, the visitor scee the Columbian University, which occupies the site of the old Griswold Mansion. This university was incorporated as Columbian Collece in 1421, and is under the special supervision of the Baptist Church. It is an institution famous for the discipline and thoroughness of its instruction.

The Postofice Department. The Postofice Department.

The General Postofice Department is on the square bounded by E. F. seventh and Fighth streets. It is a handsome building, although its proximity to its larger and holder brother, the Patent Office, nomewhat obscurres its great size and tends to leasus its beauty. Its different bureaus possess great interest to the visitor, but the Dead Letter office is particularly the one to be observed. The collection of outlooties taken from the mails in transit, as specimens of the uses to which the Nation's postal convergences are put, i both varied and unique. Everything unmailable, from an Indian tomalawk to a study disapprox. Is to be seen in this collection, and it is still growing.

The Interior Department, or as it is popularly termed, the Patent Office, occupies the two squares between Soventh and Ninth and F and G streets. It is built in the Dorio style, and is an admirable specimen of the boldest and coldest of the Greek styles. It contrasts finally with the General Postoffice, which is Corinthian, the most ornate of the pure Greek modes of architecture. The curiosities of the Patent Office are the model rooms, where many thousands of dieas have been materialized and exhibit themselves to the saze in every stage of invention. This building, like most of the Government offices, is open to the visitor from 9 a. m. to 2 p. m. The libraries of the Interior Department are well worthy of a visit. The great Inauguration ball at Lincoln's second term took place in the Patent Office. The Interior Department,

of the steel rifled cannon.

Medical Museum.

The inrae brick building on Tenth street, between E and P street, with a plastered front, painted brown, was obee a Baptist church. It was converted about the bestming of the war into a theatre, known the country over as Fort's, and It was in a private hox there is, April, 1865, that John Wilkes Booth Kiled Freedent Lincolm The latter was carried to a home just opposite, where he died. A marble tablet in front of the house, No. 519 Tenth street, commonwrates this fact. The theatre was then sequestrated by the Government and turned into the Molical Museum attached to the Surgeon-General's office. A large and handsome building has since been creeved in the Smithsonian Park, just cast of the National Museum. It is full of interesting surgical relies of the war, and has the largest medical Buseum. It is full of interesting surgical relies of the war, and has the largest medical Buseum. It is full of interesting surgical relies of the war, and has the largest medical Buseum. It is full of interesting surgical relies of the war, and has the largest medical Buseum. It is full of interesting surgical relies of the war, and has the largest medical Buseum. It is full of interesting surgical relies of the war, and has the largest medical Buseum, it is the articulated skeleton of Guitoau, the assassin of President Garneld.

The Geological Burreau.

The Ocological Bureau.

The Geological Survey is located on Patreet near the Ebbitt House. The Interior Department building, immense as it is, is entirely too small for the accommodation of its bereaus, two of which besides the Educationa and Geological Bureaus (Arrientiurus and Persion) are breated in other quarters. These two last bureaus are among the largest unde the Government.

The District Buildings. The visitor, after leaving the Centre Mar-kot, will proceed down the Avenue to Fres-street and northward up that street twe squares will come to the District building, where are the offices of the Commissioners and other officials of the District.

The City Hall. Due north of the Avenue and closing up Four-and-s-half street at that point, is the City Hall. This is a large and commodicas building, built for use rather than show, and now occupied by the District Courts. Just in front and to the south of the City Hall is a column of white stone, surmounted by a marble figure of Lincold.

Judiciary Square.

The City Hall stands on the south front of Judiciary Square, one of the finest parks in the city. The City Jail used to stand on the northeast corner of the square, which runs from Fifth to Fourth and from D street and Louisiana avenue to G street—three long, full squares.

The Pension Office. The Pension Uffice,

The new Pension Building extends nearly the entire width of Judiciary Square, from Fourth to Fifth streets and from G, nearly to F street. It is by far the largest building is the world devoted to the examination and settlement of claims for pensions. It is built of red brick, and coat several hundred thousand dollars. In it was given Prosident Harrison's Inauguration Bail. It can be reached by the Metropolitan and Belt Line cars.

The Centre Market occupies squares south of the Avenue, bounded by B st. on the south Seventh street on the east and Ninth street on west. It is a very hardsome market building, excelled in beauty, and pronably in size, by none in the world. It is the cleanest and the test, while also the cheapest market in America.

The Centre Market.

Howard University. Howard University is the first piace in this country to provide for the higher education of the colored people generally. It is on seventh street extended, Just above Boundary, and occupies a high and pictureague site, overlooking the whole city. It is built of large cream colored brick, specially manufactured for the occasion.

The Government Printing Office.

The Government Printing office is in a northeast direction from the Pension Office, at the corner of II and North Capitol streets. It is by far the largest arining establishment in the world, and is full of interest to visitors. The cest of running it sees up into millions annually, and the money is well spent. It would take columns to merely outline the gigantic establishment, which employes in its possess esseen over 2,000 people. It is reached by the Columbia line of street cars.

The Government Printing Office

The Old Soldiers' Home.

The Old Soldiers' Home.

The Old Soldiers' Home lies about a mile beyond Howard University, our Seventh street
extended, and is reached by the same conveyances, namely, the Nisth and Seventh
street cur lines. Its main building is of
marble, 200 feet front with a very high tower.
The view from its tower surpasses any similar
view in the neighborhood. A statue of
General Scott adorns the grounds. There is
also a National Cemetery with several thousand Union dead buried there. The Deaf Mute College.

Returning from Mt. Olivet the visitor will pass near by and in full sight of the Deaf mute College, which lies on the north side of Boundary street, at the north end of Eighth

street northeast. It is reached by cab or the If street line of ears. It is the most prominent deaf mute college in the world. St. Etizabeth's. Across the Anacosta River, due south from the Navy-Yard, is St. Elizabeth's, or the Gov-ernment's Respitat for the Insanc. It lies os the top of a bill, having a beautiful view of the surrounding country. There are over one thousand patients in this asylum, It is reached by a pleasant carriage drive.

Bladensburg. Outside of the original District are several places of great interest to the tourist, notably Diadensburg in Maryland.on the B. & O. R. R. seven miles from Washington. It is an old town, famous for being a fundred years ago the intract commercial city in Maryland; size for its Spa Springs, and for its associations as a favorite duciling ground in the days when the "code of honor" was in force.

Across the Potomac, opposite Georgetowa, and reached by cab across either the Long or the Aquednot Bridges, is Arlington, once the home of the Lees, and now the largest national cemetery in the country, Over 16,000 soldiers are buried here. The place is exceedingly beautiful and the view of Washington grand.

Arlington.

The Washington Barracks. The Washington Barracks or the Arsenal, as it is commonly called, are located at the foot of Four and a-half street southwest, the grounds extending over what used to be the penitentiary. It is incresting among other reasons for being the enclosure in which Mrs. Surrait and the Assassination prisoners were hanged. The band which is stationed here give frequent concerts in the summer that are largely attended. Reached by the Mctropolitan (Four-and-a-half-street branch and the Seventh street line, via the Anacostia line of street cars.

Seven miles from Washington down the Potomac, reached by boat or by rail, is the old city of Alexandria. It contains among other objects of interest the church where Washington worshipped, the house that Braddock lived in before he went on his fatal campaign, the ledge of Missons to which Washington was attached, the store where the famous Goneral Turner Ashby sold dry goods for many years, and many other objects of interest.

Cabin John Bridge.

Cabin John Bridge, spanning the chasm of Cabin John Creek, about eight miles from Rock Creek Bridge, is the largest single stone arch bridge in the world. Five miles above Calin John Bridge are the Great Palis of the Potomae. The scenery is magnificent. Beached by cab. Mount Vernon.

Fourteen miles below Washington down the river, reached by boat, is Mount Vernon, the home and grave of Washington. Visitors can reach it by the steamer Corcoran, Captain Blake, every day. The District Jail. On the reservation which lies immediately north of E street southwast and fronts on the America i iver is a lurge quadrangular pile of red brick, known as the District Juli. This building is especially netleashly for being the one wherein the assassin of a President was hanged. Just south of little City Asylum. It is ranched by cate or carriage, or on fast from the termination of the railway and hereful lines.

PENNYROYAL PICTS

